THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1856. No. 91

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmingtan, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, K.N.*,
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, K.N.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, K.N.*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, K.N.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *J. H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. *Henry M. Fuller, K. N.*, 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Purvear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Philemon Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.
The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.
Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.
Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

IMPORTANT SALE.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, M, THE 1st day of October next, the undersigned will sell, before the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot on the west side of Fayetteville street, adjoining the premises of Mrs. Primrose and Mrs. Hardie.
The Lot runs uniformly to Salisbury street, and has on it a very good business house.
☞ Terms Cash.
Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.
Raleigh, September 2, 1856 82—ts

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ROR SPRING TRADEWE

L SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAS
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with prompness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons shall abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 69—swtf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.
The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at
E. P. NASH'S
Piano-Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Atrorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall; Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, N. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to Portsmouth,		$ 2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:
Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.
We shall keep no bar.
Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.
We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.
Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856. 66—tf.
☞ Register copy.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.
The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.
THOMAS R MOORE.
July 11, 1856. 67—swt01

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.
The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.
Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol., showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.
Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.
Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—3t.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 1856. 83—[illegible]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ALL PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO BE EXAMINED as Teachers of Common Schools for Wake County, are requested to attend at the Court House on 1st Saturday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., which will be the last appointment of the Examining Committee.
WILSON W. WHITAKER, Chm'n.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—swtd.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simmons' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but good clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts. Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all person indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.
P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.
The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.
TERMS:
$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.
Specimen numbers sent on application.
Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.
July 3, 1856. 65—sw2.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*
Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.
The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

For the Standard.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

To the Editors of the Standard:

DEAR SIRS: It has been suggested to me by the Attorney General of the State that it would be well to have published for the information of our citizens generally, and of our Sheriffs especially, the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case, "The State to the use of the Public Treasurer *vs.* William D. Petway," a copy of which I enclose to you with a request that you publish it. I hope other papers in the State will give it an insertion, and that the Sheriffs will make known to the Solicitors of the State, all similar cases that may fall within their knowledge.

Very respectfully,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of N. C.

The State to the use of the Public Treasurer vs. William D. Petway.

The Act which incorporates "The President and Directors of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington," (act of 1846, ch. 4,) after conferring upon it the usual powers, privileges, and immunities of a Bank, with a capital stock of $300,000 provides, in the 12th section, "that the President or Cashier of the said Bank shall annually pay into the Treasury of the State twenty-five cents on each share of said capital stock, which may have been subscribed for and paid in; and the first payment of the said tax shall be made twelve months after the said Bank shall have commenced operations." The Revised Code, in chapter 99, section 20, imposes a tax of three cents upon every dollar more than six dollars of net dividend or profit upon money vested "in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State —and herein shall be included all bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State or country, or of any public corporation created by this or any other State."

The question presented by the pleadings in this case is, whether the Legislature had the power, after the reservation of twenty-five cents on each share of the actual capital stock of the Bank, to impose an additional tax on the dividends received by the individual stockholders.

The counsel for the defendant contends that it had not, and his argument is, that the grant by the Legislature of the Bank charter created a contract between the State and the corporation; that, by a fair construction, one term of that contract was that the Bank should pay into the Public Treasury twenty-five cents on each share of its actual capital stock, in consideration of which no other or further tax should ever be imposed upon it, or upon the dividends or profits of any of the individual members who composed it; and that the constitution of the United States prohibits the State from passing any law to impair the obligation of the contract, or of any essential part of it.

We admit that the grant by the Legislature of a charter to a banking corporation, creates a contract between the State and the corporation, which brings it under the protection of the constitution of the United States. This conservative principle has been repeatedly recognised by this Court, in decisions, of which it is necessary to refer only to the cases of *Mills vs. Williams*, 11 Ired. Rep. 558, and the *State vs. Matthews*, 3 Jones. The same protection which is extended to the whole contract must be extended to every essential part of it, and if it be a term of the contract that the State shall not impose any other tax upon the capital stock of the Bank or upon the dividends or profits of the stockholders than that which is expressly mentioned in the charter, then we freely admit that the clause of the Revenue act to which we have referred is inoperative in its application to the holders of stock in the Commercial Bank of Wilmington. The question, then, ceases to be one of constitutional power, and becomes one of construction merely. The question which has been thus presented, has, in late years, been so often the subject of discussion and decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Courts of the several States, that it would be a work of supererogation to go into an extended argument. We shall confine ourselves to a brief enunciation of the principles upon which our judgment in the present case is founded.

It is now a well settled rule of construction, that "the grant of privileges and exemptions to a corporation are strictly construed against the corporation, and in favor of the public. Nothing passes but what is granted in clear and explicit terms. And neither the right of taxation nor any other power of sovereignty which the community have an interest in preserving undiminished, will be held to be surrendered, unless the intention to surrender is manifested in words too plain to be mistaken." *Ohio Life insurance and Trust Company vs. Debolt*, 16 *How. (U. S.) Rep.* 435—*Billings vs. The Providence Bank*, 4 *Peters' Rep.* 561—*Charles River Bridge vs. The Warren Bridge*, 11 *Peters' Rep.* 545. It cannot be denied that the taxing power is one of the highest and most important attributes of sovereignty. It is essential to the establishment and the continued existence of government. Without it all political institutions would be dissolved—the social fabric would be broken up, and civilization would relapse into barbarism. No government can, then, divest itself altogether of a power which is essential to its existence,—it cannot commit political suicide; but it is conceded that it may, by contract for an adequate consideration, bind itself, for a longer or shorter period, not to exercise its taxing power at all, or not beyond a certain extent, upon certain persons or things. This is, however, often a dangerous restriction upon its power, because the necessities of the government can not always be foreseen. In the changes and chances of time and things, those who have charge of the administration may have need of all the possible resources of the country to save it from great disaster, if not from ruin. These considerations force upon the mind the propriety—nay, the absolute necessity, of the rule that every grant from the Legislature by which the integrity of the power to raise revenue is impaired, must be construed strictly in favor of the public, and against the grantee. Let us apply this rule to the case before us. The Legislature has granted a charter to the Bank in question, in which there is a stipulation for a certain tax to be paid by the officers of the bank, upon each and every share of its actual capital stock, into the treasury of the State. There is no express provision that no other or higher tax shall ever be exacted; but it is contended that there is an implied one to that effect. Why should there be? It is certainly not so, in cases very analogous to this. A citizen takes a grant from the State for a tract of land and pays the stipulated price. He has immediately to pay a tax of twelve cents on every hundred dollars value of it by the general revenue law of the State. That is precisely the same as if a tax to that amount were reserved in the grant. The State cannot violate its contract contained in the grant, any more than it can violate its contract involved in the grant of a bank charter; and yet, who ever doubted that the Legislature may, from time to time, increase the tax upon the land? The same may be said of any taxable personal chattel which the State may sell to an individual. Why should money vested in a corporation be more favored?—It would be difficult to assign a good reason for the preference.

But, if it be admitted that the capital stock of the bank is by its charter exempted from additional taxation, it by no means follows that the dividends or profits of the individual stockholders shall be exempt. Bank stock, or stock owned by individuals in a bank, is a different thing from the capital stock of the bank. By the first is meant "the individual interest in the dividends as they are declared, and a right to a *pro rata* distribution of the effects of the bank on hand at the expiration of the charter. The capital stock of the bank is the whole undivided fund paid in by the stockholders, the legal right to which is vested in the corporation, to be used and managed in trust for the benefit of the members." *Union Bank of Tennessee vs. The State*, 9 *Yerg. Rep.* 490. A tax on the first is very different from one on the latter, and the property is listed and the tax paid in a very different manner. The tax on the dividends of bank stock varies, of course, with the amount declared by the bank, and received by the stockholders. The dividends are listed for taxation, and the tax is paid by the owners of the stock to the sheriff in the counties of their residence. The tax on the capital stock is paid, irrespective of profits, by the officers of the bank directly into the public treasury. How a provision in a bank charter for a tax upon one only of two such different subjects of taxation, can be construed into an implied exemption from the other, it is difficult to conceive. It is a more reasonable conclusion that the Legislature intended to reserve for future emergencies the power to raise revenue from that subject of taxation about which it was silent. And this conclusion is strengthened by the reflection that the reserved subject is one upon which the taxation cannot press very heavily. It is to fall on profits; it diminishes when they grow lighter, and is withdrawn altogether when they cease. Such is not the case on many other subjects of taxation. Land and slaves must contribute to the support of the public burdens, whether their owners sigh over empty granaries, or rejoice over barns filled to overflowing. Our conclusion, that the exemption of the capital stock of a bank from any greater impost than that which is specified in its charter, does not exonerate the dividends of the stockholders from such taxes as the Legislature may, from time to time, think proper to impose, is expressly decided in the case from Tennessee, to which we have referred. We have shown that it is directly within the rule of construction extracted from Chief Justice TANEY'S opinion in the case of the *Ohio Insurance and Trust Company vs. Debolt*. Being thus supported by reason and confirmed by authority, we state it with confidence as the law of this and all similar cases. The demurrer must be overruled, and the defendant ordered to put in an answer.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

For the Standard.

Professor Hedrick's Defence.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the last "Standard," I see a communication, signed "Alumnus." Although my name is not mentioned therein, still, I suppose there is little doubt that it was all intended for me. Now, politics not being my trade, I feel some hesitation in appearing before the public, especially at a time like this, when there seems to be a greater desire on the part of those who give direction to public opinion to stir up strife and hatred, than to cultivate feelings of respect and kindness. But, lest my silence might be misinterpreted, I will reply, as briefly as possible, to this, as it appears to me, uncalled for attack on my politics.

Then, to make the matter short, I say I am in favor of the election of Fremont to the Presidency; and these are my reasons for my preference:

1st. Because I like the man. He was born and educated at the South. He has lived at the North and the West, and therefore has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our whole people,—an advantage not possessed by his competitors. He is known and honored both at home and abroad. He has shown his love of his country by unwavering devotion to its interests. And whether teaching school for the support of his widowed mother, or exploring the wilds of the great West; whether enlarging the boundaries of science or acquiring for our country the "golden State;" whether establishing a constitution for this youngest daughter of the Union, or occupying a seat in the Senate of the nation,—in every position, and under all circumstances,—whether demanding heroic daring or prudent council, he has always possessed the courage to undertake, and the wisdom to carry through. In reference to the value of his services in California, Mr. Buchanan says, "he bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California, and in my opinion is better entitled to be called the conquerer of California than any other man." For such services and such ability, I love to do him honor. "Platforms" and principles are good enough in their places; but for the Presidential chair, the first requisite is *a man*.

2d. Because Fremont is on the right side of the great question which now disturbs the public peace. Opposition to slavery extension is neither a Northern nor a sectional *ism*. It originated with the great Southern statesmen of the Revolution. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison, and Randolph were all opposed to slavery in the abstract, and were all opposed to admitting it into new territory. One of the early acts of the patriots of the Revolution was to pass the ordinance of "87," by which slavery was excluded from *all* the territories we then possessed. This was going farther than the Republicans of the present day claim. Many of these great men were slaveholders; but they did not let self interest blind them to the evils of the system. Jefferson says that slavery exerts an evil influence both upon the whites and the blacks; but he was opposed to the abolition policy, by which the slaves would be turned loose among the whites. In his autobiography he says: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, can not live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines between them." Among the evils which he says slavery brings upon the whites, is to make them tyranical and idle. "With the morals of the people their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed, are ever seen to labor." What was true in Jefferson's time is true now. I might go on and give "Alumnus" every week from now till the election, a column of good "black Republican" documents, all written by the most eminent Southern statesmen, beginning with Washington, and including nearly all of eminence for ability, virtue, and patriotism, and coming down to our own times. No longer ago than 1850, Henry Clay declared in the Senate—"I never can, and never will vote, and no earthly power ever will make me vote to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist." At the same time that Clay was opposed to slavery, he was, like Fremont, opposed to the least interference by the general government, with slavery in the States where it exists. Should there be any interference with subjects belonging to State policy, either by other States or by the federal government, no one will be more ready than myself, to defend the "good old North," my native State. But, with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Henry, Randolph, Clay, and Webster for political teachers, I *cannot* believe that slavery is preferable to freedom, or that slavery extension is one of the constitutional rights of the South. If "Alumnus" thinks that Calhoun, or any other, was a wiser statesman or better Southerner than either Washington or Jefferson, he is welcome to his opinion. I shall not attempt to abridge his liberty in the least. But my own opinions I will have, whether he is willing to grant me that right of every freeman, or not. I believe that I have had quite as good an opportunity as he has to form an opinion on the questions now to be settled. And when "Alumnus" talks of "driving me out" for sentiments once held by these great men, I cannot help thinking that he is becoming rather fanatical.

For the information of "Alumnus," I will state that he has put himself to unnecessary trouble in blazoning this matter before the public. The whole subject belongs exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Trustees of the University. They are men of integrity and influence, and have at heart the best interests of the University. There is no difficulty in bringing this, or any other question relating to the Faculty or students, before them. "Alumnus" has also made another mistake, in supposing that the Faculty take upon themselves to influence the political opinions of the students. The students come to college generally, with their party politics already fixed; and it is exceedingly rare for them to change while here. It has, however, been often remarked that a very violent partizan at college, is pretty sure to "turn over" before he has left college long. I have been connected with our University, as student and Professor, for six years, and am free to say, that I know of no institution, North or South, from which partizan politics and sectarian religion are so entirely excluded. And yet we are too often attacked by the bigots of both. For my own part, I do not know the politics of more than one in a hundred of the students, except as I might infer to which party they belonged, from a knowledge of the politics of their fathers. And they would not have known my own predilections in the present contest, had not one of their number asked me which of the candidates I preferred.

But, if "Alumnus" would understand the state of things here correctly, he had better make a visit to the University. He would find each member of the Faculty busy teaching in his own department, whether of science or literature; and that party politics is one of the branches which we leave the student to study at some other place and time. If "Alumnus" does conclude to visit us, there is another matter to which I might direct his attention. The two societies here, to the one or the other of which all the students belong, have each a very good library, and in those libraries are to be found the "complete works" of many of our great statesmen. Now, for fear that the minds of the students may be "poisoned" by reading some of these staunch old patriots, would it not be well for "Alumnus" to exert himself, through the Legislature or otherwise, to "drive" them out of the libraries? It is true the works of Calhoun are in the same case with those of Jefferson; but from appearances, the Virginian seems to be read pretty often, whilst the South-Carolinian maintains a posture of "masterly inactivity." When I was a student in college, a few years ago, the young politicians used to debate in the "Halls" of the societies, the same questions which the old politicians were debating in the Halls of Congress. The side which opposed slavery in the abstract, generally had the books in their favor, and as the records of the societies will show, they had quite often "the best of the argument." So that when Col. Fremont said that he was "opposed to slavery in the abstract, and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long-settled convictions," he but uttered the sentiments of four-fifths of the best Southern patriots from the Revolution down to the present day; and I may add, of the majority of the people among whom I was born and educated. Of my neighbors, friends, and kindred, nearly one-half have left the State since I was old enough to remember. Many is the time I have stood by the loaded emigrant wagon, and given the parting hand to those whose face I was never to look upon again. They were going to seek homes in the free West, knowing, as they did, that free and slave labor could not both exist and prosper in the same community. If any one thinks that I speak without knowledge, let him refer to the last census. He will there find, that in 1850, there were fifty-eight thousand native North-Carolinians living in the free States of the West.—Thirty-three thousand in Indiana alone. There were, at the same time, one hundred and eighty thousand Virginians living in the free States. Now, if these people were so much in love with the "institution," why did they not remain where they could enjoy its blessings?

It is not, however, my object to attack the institution of slavery. But even the most zealous defender of the patriarchial institution cannot shut his eyes against a few prominent facts. One is, that in nearly all the slave States there is a deficiency of labor. Since the abolition of the African slave trade there is no source for obtaining a supply, except from the natural increase. For this reason, among others, a gentleman of South Carolina, in an article published in DeBow's Review for August, 1856, advocates a dissolution of the Union in order that the African slave trade may be revived. From North Carolina and Virginia nearly the entire increase of the slave population, during the last twenty years, has been sent off to the new States of the Southwest. In my boyhood I lived on one of the great thoroughfares of travel, (near Lock's Bridge on the Yadkin River) and have seen as many as two thousand in a single day, going South, mostly in the hands of speculators. Now, the loss of these two thousand did the State a greater injury than would the shipping off of a million of dollars. I think I may ask any sensible man how we are to grow rich and prosper, while "driving out" a million of dollars per day. I am glad, however, to say that the ruinous policy is not now carried on to such an extent as it has been. But there is still too much of it. I have very little doubt that if the slaves which are now scattered thinly over Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, were back in Virginia and North Carolina, it would be better for all concerned. These old States could then go on and develope the immense wealth which must remain locked up for many years to come. Whilst the new States, free from a system which degrades white labor, would become a land of Common Schools, thrift and industry, equal if not superior to any in the Union. But letting that be as it may, still no one can deny that here in North Carolina we need more men, rather than more land. Then why go to war to make more slave States, when we have too much territory already, for the force we have to work it? Our fathers fought for freedom, and one of the tyrannical acts which they threw in the teeth of Great Britain was that she forced slavery upon the Colonies against their will. Now, the secessionists are trying to dissolve the Union because they are not permitted to establish slavery in the Territory of Kansas. If the institution of slavery is a thing good and desirable in itself, it is the easiest thing in the world for the people to vote for its introduction at any time after they have formed a Constitution and been admitted as a State. If it is not a thing good and desirable, it would be an act of great oppression to force it upon them. For, however any one may lament the evils of slavery, it is almost impossible to get rid of the system when once introduced. Nullify it by law if you will, still the evil remains, perhaps aggravated. But in a new State a few words in the Constitution may prevent the entire evil from entering.

From my knowledge of the people of North Carolina, I believe that the majority of them who will go to Kansas during the next five years, would prefer that it should be a free State. I am sure that if I were to go there I should vote to exclude slavery. In doing so I believe that I should advance the best interest of Kansas, and at the same time benefit North Carolina and Virginia, by preventing the carrying away of slaves who may be more profitably employed at home.

Born in the "good old North State," I cherish a love for her and her people that I bear to no other State or people. It will ever be my sincere wish to advance her interests. I love also the Union of the States, secured as it was by the blood and toil of *my* ancestors; and whatever influence I possess, though small it may be, shall be exerted for its preservation. I do not claim infallibility for my opinions. Wiser and better men have been mistaken. But holding as I do the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument and not by denunciation. At any rate, those who prefer to denounce me should at least support their charges by their own name.

B. S. HEDRICK.

Chapel Hill, October 1st, 1856.

DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.—At a special meeting of the Trustees of Trinity College, on the 20th ult., Mr. Edward Graham Daves was elected Professor of the Greek language and Literature, which appointment he has accepted, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

Prof. Daves is by birth and early training a North Carolinian. His classical education he received at Harvard University, where he has graduated with distinguished honor, and where he had also completed his legal studies intending to enter upon the profession of law in Baltimore. Having been especially distinguished as a Greek scholar, and possessing a peculiar fondness for classical pursuits, he has been induced to turn aside from the Law to academical life; and we are informed it is his expressed intention to devote himself exclusively and permanently to the profession he has now chosen.

Professor Daves comes to Trinity with the very highest reputation for an elevated religious character, as well as for remarkably fine moral and social qualities. Of experience in teaching he has not had much, we understand, yet enough to prove that he has no lack either of aptness or of fondness for that employment.

We congratulate Trinity College for having secured for the chair of Greek, both a good scholar and a good Churchman—a gentlemen of refined sentiments and manners as well as of classical taste and enthusiasm. We trust he will prove an able and efficient teacher.

Professor Daves is a young man, and has yet to win his academical reputation. But it is the policy of our Colleges generally—and we think, on the whole, a wise policy—to fill their vacant professorial chairs with young men—young men of talent, taste and diligence; whose subsequent lives and the reputation they may acquire are thus more likely to become permanently identified with the institution to which they are attached.

In the election of Professor Daves, Trinity College has given a new proof that it is no mere State or sectional establishment, but is, what it claims to be, an Institution for the whole country. *Calendar.*

ACCEPTS.—The Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D., a native of Virginia, who has been, for several years past, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, has accepted a call to the charge of the Episcopal Church in Memphis, Tennessee, vacated by the Rev. Dr. Page.

"Mr. Smith, the hogs are getting into your cornfield." "Never mind, Billy, I'm sleepy; corn don't hurt 'em."

Sound and Patriotic Sentiments.

We invite the attention of our readers of all parties, to the following extracts from the letter of JAMES BUCHANAN, written to the great Union Meeting held in Philadelphia, November, 1850. Can the most bitter opponent of Mr. Buchanan read this letter, and then say, with a clear conscience, that he is not a national man? Mark these noble words of the illustrious son of Pennsylvania: Speaking to the people of the North, he says: "To judge correctly of our relative duties towards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and *do unto them as we would they should do unto us under similar circumstances.* This is the golden rule."—But to the extracts, which are as follows:

"Let me then call upon your powerful and influential meeting, as they value the union of these States, the greatest political blessing ever conferred by a bountiful Providence upon man—as they value the well-being of the slave and free negro—as they value even the cause of regular and constitutional emancipation,—to exert all our energies to put down the long continued agitation in the North against slavery in the South. Is it unreasonable that the South should make this demand? The agitation has reached such a height that the Southern people feel their personal security to be involved. It has filled the minds of the slaves with vague notions of emancipation, and, in the language of General Jackson, threatens "to stimulate them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of a servile war." Although any such attempt on their part would be easily and speedily suppressed, yet what horrors might not in the mean time be perpetrated! Many a mother now retires to rest at night under dreadful apprehensions of what may befall herself and her family before the morning. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and, therefore, any state of society, in which the sword of Damocles is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must, at last, become intolerable. To judge correctly of our relative duties towards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and do unto them as we would they should do unto us under similar circumstances. This is the golden rule. It was under its benign influence that our Constitution of mutual compromise and concession was framed, and by the same spirit alone can it be maintained. Do the people of the North act in this Christian spirit, whilst stigmatizing their brethren of the South with the harshest epithets, and imputing to them a high degree of moral guilt, because slavery has been entailed upon them by their forefathers; and this, too, with a knowledge that the consequences of these assaults must be to place in peril their personal safety, and that of all they hold most dear on earth? I repeat, that this constant agitation must be arrested by the firm determination and resolute action of the vast majority of the people of the North, who are known to disapprove it, or the sacrifice of our glorious Union may and probably will be at last the consequence.

2. I shall proceed to present to you some views upon the subject of the much misrepresented fugitive slave law. It is now evident, from all the signs of the times, that this is destined to become the principal subject of agitation at the next session of Congress, and to take the place of the Wilmot Proviso. Its total repeal or its material modification will henceforward be the battle-cry of the agitators of the North.

And what is the character of this law? It was passed to carry into execution a plain, clear, and mandatory provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves, who fly from service in one State to another, shall be delivered up to their masters. This provision is so explicit that he who runs may read. No commentary can present it in a stronger light than the plain words of the Constitution. It is a well known historical fact, that without this provision, the Constitution itself could never have existed. How could this have been otherwise? Is it possible for a moment to believe that the slave States would have formed a union with the free States, if under it, their slaves by simply escaping across the boundary which separates them would acquire all the rights of freemen? This would have been to offer an irresistible temptation to all the slaves of the South to precipitate themselves upon the North. The Federal Constitution, therefore, recognises in the clearest and most emphatic terms, the property in slaves, and protects this property by prohibiting any State, into which a slave might escape, from discharging him from slavery, and by requiring that he shall be delivered up to his master.

But, say the agitators, the fugitive slave law, framed for the very purpose of carrying into effect an express provision of the Constitution, is itself unconstitutional. I shall not stop to argue such a point at length, deeming this to be wholly unnecessary. The law, in every one of its essential provisions, is the very same law which was passed in February, 1793, by a Congress, many of whose members had come fresh from the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and was approved by the Father of his Country. If this be so, it may be asked whence the necessity of passing the present law? Why not rest upon the act of 1793? This question is easily answered. The Act of 1793 had entrusted its own execution not only to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, but to all State magistrates of any county, city, or town corporate. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg *v.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deprived these State magistrates of the power of acting under the law. What was the consequence? Let us take the State of Pennsylvania for an example. There were but three individuals left in the whole State who could judicially execute the provisions of the Act of 1793—the Circuit Judge and the two District Judges. Two of these Judges reside in Philadelphia, and one of them at Pittsburg, a distance of more than three hundred miles apart. It is manifest, therefore, that the law in many, indeed in most cases, could not have been executed for want of officers near at hand. It thus became absolutely necessary for Congress to provide United States officers to take the place of the State magistrates who had been superseded. Without this, a constitutional right could have existed with no adequate means of enforcing it. The fugitive slave bill was passed chiefly to remedy this defect, and to substitute such officers instead of the State magistrates, whose powers had been nullified under the decision of the Supreme Court.

It is worthy of remark, that several of our Northern Legislatures, availing themselves of the decision of the Supreme Court, and under the deep excitement produced by the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, passed laws imposing obstacles to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution for the restoration of fugitive slaves. I am sorry, very sorry, to state that Pennsylvania is among this number. By our act of 3d of March, 1847, even the use of our public jails is denied for the safe custody of the fugitive; and the jailer who shall offend against this provision is deprived of his office, and is punishable with a heavy fine and a disqualification ever again to hold a similar office!

The two principal objections urged against the Fugitive Slave Law are, that it will promote kidnapping; and that it does not provide a trial by jury for the fugitive in the State to which he has escaped.

The very same reasons may be urged, with equal force, against the Act of 1793; and yet it existed for more than half a century without encountering any such objections.

In regard to kidnapping, the fears of the agitators are altogether groundless. The law requires that the fugitive shall be taken before the judge or commissioner. The master must there prove, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, the identity of the fugitive, that he is the master's property, and has escaped from his service. Now, I ask, would a kidnapper ever undertake such a task? Would he suborn witnesses to commit perjury and expose himself to detection before the judge or commissioner, and in presence of the argus eyes of a non-slaveholding community, whose feelings will always be in favor of the slave? No, never. The kidnapper seizes his victim in the silence of the night, or in a remote and obscure place, and hurries him away.—He does not expose himself to the public gaze. He will never carry the unfortunate object of his rapacity before a commissioner or a judge. Indeed, I have no recollection of having heard or read of a case, in which a free man was kidnapped under the forms of law, during the whole period of more than half a century, since the act of 1793 was passed.

But it is objected to the law that the fugitive is not allowed a trial by jury in the State to which he has escaped. So it has always been under the act of 1793, and so it is under the present law. A fugitive from labor is placed upon the very same footing, under the Constitution, with a fugitive from justice. Does a man charged with the commission of a crime in Maryland fly into Pennsylvania, he is delivered up, upon proper evidence, to the authorities of the State from which he fled, there to stand his trial. He has no right to demand a trial by jury in Pennsylvania. Nay more; under our extradition treaties with foreign powers, does a man charged with a crime committed in England or France fly to the United States, he is delivered up to the authorities of the country from which he fled, without a trial by jury in this country. Precisely the same is the case in regard to a fugitive from labor.—Upon satisfactory proof, he is delivered up without a trial by jury. In the Constitution he is placed upon the very same footing with fugitives from justice from other States; and by treaty, he is placed upon the very same footing with fugitives from justice from foreign countries.—Surely the fugitive slave is not entitled to superior privileges over the free white man. When he returns to the State from which he escaped, he is there entitled to a trial by jury, for the purpose of deciding whether he is a freeman. I believe every slave State has made provision by law for such a trial without expense, upon the petition of the slave; and we have heard it announced from the highest authority in the Senate of the United States, that such trials are always conducted in mercy, and with a rigid regard to the rights of the slave.

Why should an act of Congress cast such a reflection upon the judicial tribunals of a sister State, as to say they shall not be trusted with the trial of the question whether an individual is entitled to his freedom under the laws of the State from which he has fled?

But to allow the fugitive slave a trial by jury in the State where he is found, would, in many instances, completely nullify the provisions of the Constitution. There are many, I fear very many, in the Northern States who place their conscience above the Constitution of their country; and who would, as jurors, rescue a fugitive slave from servitude against the clearest testimony, thinking, at the same time, they were doing God's service. The excited condition of public feeling in many portions of the North would disqualify honest and respectable men from acting as impartial jurors on such a question. Besides, the delay, the trouble, and the expense of a jury trial at such a distance from home, would, in most cases, prevent the master from pursuing his fugitive slave. He would know that should he fail to obtain a verdict, this would be his ruin.—He would then be persecuted with actions of slander, of false imprisonment, and every kind of prosecution which ingenuity could devise.

The defeat of the Wilmot Proviso, and the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, are all that the South have obtained by the Compromise. They asked for the Missouri Compromise, which it is known for one I was always willing to concede, believing this would be the most just, equitable and satisfactory arrangement of the Territorial question between the North and the South. But that has passed away. California has been admitted as a State into the Union, with a positive prohibition of slavery in her Constitution; and whether the Mexican law abolishing slavery be in force or not, in the remainder of our Territorial acquisitions, does any man believe that slavery will ever prevail among the Mormons in Utah, or among the inhabitants of the snow-clad hills and Mountain Valleys of New Mexico? Besides, the slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. What then of the Compromise practically remains for the South but this fugitive slave law, passed to carry out a clear constitutional provision! It is the only compensation which they have received for what they believe to be the great injuries they have sustained. Will they then patiently submit to have this law repealed, essentially modified, or nullified? Before its passage, the Constitution had become, in regard to fugitive slaves, almost a dead letter. It is a notorious fact, that all along the border which separates the free from the slave States, every facility was afforded for the escape of slaves from their masters. If they could pass the line, their safety was almost certain. They were scarcely ever, in the language of the Constitution, "delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." In many instances, the master or his agent who pursued them was insulted, assaulted, beaten, and imprisoned; and few men could be found bold enough to incur the hazard of such a dangerous undertaking. In this manner the Southern people were annually deprived of their property, guaranteed to them by the Constitution, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Constitution was nullified, and this law was passed for the protection of their constitutional rights.—Will they tamely surrender it? Let the voice which speaks in tones of thunder from the United South answer this question. They will at last, I trust and believe, submit to all the provisions of the Compromise, provided the Fugitive Slave Law be faithfully executed in the North; but they will go no further. All the resolutions even of the Union meetings in the South speak this language. Future aggressions must cease, or the Union will be in imminent danger.

Let us then resolve to put down agitation at the North on the slave question, by the force of enlightened public opinion, and faithfully execute the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Should this be done, it will eventually extinguish those geographical parties—so dangerous to the Union and so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—which have sprung into existence; it will ameliorate the condition of the slaves, by enabling their masters to remove the restrictions imposed upon them in self-defence, since the commencement of the present troubles, and will restore the natural and constitutional progress of emancipation, which has, in several States, been arrested by the violence of the abolitionists.

The Union cannot long endure, if it be bound together only by paper bonds. It can be firmly cemented alone by the affections of the people of the different States for each other. Would to Heaven that the spirit of mutual forbearance and brotherly love which presided at its birth, could once more be restored to bless the land! Upon opening a volume, a few days since, my eyes caught a Resolution of a Convention of the Counties of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis, in June, 1774, in consequence of the passage, by the British Parliament, of the Boston Port Bill, which provided for opening a subscription "in the several Counties of the Province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistence for themselves and families by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbor." Would that the spirit of fraternal affection which dictated this noble resolution, and which actuated all the conduct of our revolutionary fathers, might return to bless and reanimate the bosoms of their descendants! This would render our Union indissoluble. It would be the living soul infusing itself into the Constitution, and inspiring it with irresistible energy."

HORRID DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent of the Toronto Colonist gives the particulars of the death from hydrophobia, of Mr. William Hughes, a farmer, in the township of King, C. W.:

Deceased was bitten by his own dog while in the harvest field, on the 7th of August last, on his arm, face, and other parts of his body, the animal being in a rabid state. The dog was instantly destroyed, and medical aid called in. Since then the wounds have been healed, and Hughes was able to be about.

On Sunday evening last, while at his tea, he suddenly felt that he could not drink, and thought that he had taken cold. His medical adviser was called in on Monday morning, and everything was done for him that was possible, but he grew gradually worse, and during the last twenty-four hours of his existence he was perfectly furious. He died at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Duncomb, of Richmondhill, was constantly in attendance on him, assisted by Dr. Mortimer, of Aurora, but all their exertions and skill were insufficient to remove the dreadful malady.

Dr. Duncomb states that rigid spasms came at intervals—that when liquid of any kind was within sight he became convulsed; when he became worse he barked and made a noise exactly as a dog would. Several neighbors were there; they were compelled to tie him down in his bed, or he would have done serious damage to persons about and to himself. He made a will before he was taken ill, after having been bitten.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

OLIN, IREDELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

S. LANDER, Principal.
W. H. LILLY, } Assistants.
L. H. CARTER, }

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS ON THE FOURTH Wednesday of July, and continues twenty one weeks. The Spring session, beginning the first Wednesday of January, continues twenty weeks. Public examination at the close of the Spring session.

The course of study embraces all the branches generally taught in Classical Schools. Every student is required to pursue at least three regular studies, besides stated exercises in reading, writing, spelling and singing. Exercises in English composition once a week, and in declamation once in two weeks by the whole school.

Unless parents direct otherwise, all students are required to attend Sunday School and Church every Sabbath.

The two Literary Societies have already respectable libraries, which are annually increasing. A School Library also is organized, to which all the students have free access.

In connection with the School there is a Reading Room in which may be found the latest news from all sections of the country.

The healthfulness of the location, and the high moral tone of the community are worthy of all praise.

EXPENSES.—Tuition in the Classical Department per session, $20 00. In the English Department it varies from $8,00 to $15,00. Contingent fee, $1,00. We have no extra. Board is seven dollars a month, exclusive of lights.

The Tuition and Contingent fees are required positively *in advance.*

All the necessary text-books and stationery are kept on hand by the Principal, and sold on very reasonable terms for cash. Students do not need much pocket money.

Olin is 32 miles Northwest of Salisbury, and 14 miles Northeast of Statesville, from either of which places conveyances may be hired at any time.

For further information address the principal.

September 15, 1856. 1150—wly.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Wishing to locate in the country I offer for sale the following valuable property:

The premises on which I now live, containing nine acres situated at the north-east part of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and two acres of first-rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-storied framed dwelling house, including a basement, a double porch in front, and an L and piazza in the rear, with seven large rooms with fire-places, negro house, smoke-house, yard and garden all neatly paled in, the balance under a good fence with some fifty select young fruit trees.

One other lot containing one and a half acres, on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two-story framed dwelling house, with five rooms with fire-places, two kitchens, smoke-house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter.

Two other half-acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my blacksmith shops stand. The buildings are one large two-storied wood and paint shop, one two-story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shoe house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a chain pump, in the yard.

One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road four miles from Pittsboro', all wood land lying very level and clear of rock and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water.

One tract of 20 acres 1¼ miles from town all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of ashe, poplar and hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of carriage trimmings, six sets of smith's tools; a large lot of wood, painting and trimming tools; a quantity of paints and oils, paint mills, slabs, brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices.

Any person wishing to carry on the carriage-making business will do well to call and examine the property as a bargain can be had. The terms, one third cash, or likely young negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchasers. If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new buggies, barouches, Rockaways, wagons, and eight mules and horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25, 1856. 1178—wtf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT of valuable swamp land, containing upwards of 400 acres, in one body, situated in Pitt county, between Swift Creek and Clayroot Swamp, one mile from the public road leading from Greenville to Newbern, one mile from Coxville post-office, at which place there is a semi-weekly mail, one mile from a public school house, and nine miles from a public landing on Neuse river. Said land has a very heavy growth on it, consisting mostly of black gums, cypresses, and poplars, and a canal extending into the body of the land, and side ditches, with ample fall, which thoroughly drain it.

None of the land is cleared; but a portion of the trees which cover land enough for 2 or 3 hundred barrels corn, are deaded or cut round, and which will make from 15 to 20 barrels corn per acre if properly cultivated. Said land is situated in the healthiest portion of the county.

Any person wishing to purchase a farm of swamp land that will produce 3 or 4 thousand barrels corn, will do well to examine it, as we will sell it low and on accommodating terms.

For further information, address S. Cox, Coxville, N. C., or G. W. Cox, Greenville, N. C., or call on either, who will take great pleasure at any time in showing the land to any one desirous of purchasing such a farm.

S. COX.
G. W. COX.

Aug. 26, 1856. 1147—wt25D.

DALLEY'S GENUINE PAIN EXTRACTOR will subdue the pain and inflammation from the severest burns or scalds in from one to twenty minutes—and that it will heal the wounds without scar; and effectually cure Fever Sores—Piles—Salt Rheum—Inflammatory Rheumatism—Sore and Inflamed Eyes—Cuts—Wounds—Bruises

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District,		WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd,	"	W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd,	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th,	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th,	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th,	"	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th,	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th,	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Messrs. Wilder and Littlejohn.

The Register of Wednesday last makes the following notice of the discussion in this place between Messrs. Wilder and Littlejohn:

"It is sufficient, for the present, to say, that Mr. Littlejohn sustained himself with marked ability—making one of the finest efforts that the campaign has elicited, and entirely demolishing his windy opponent, whose peculiarity it is to mistake sound for sense and bald assertion for argument."

We are not surprised at this—nor, indeed, would we be surprised at any romance or misrepresentation which might appear in the Raleigh Register.—That paper, however, seems to cherish a peculiar antipathy towards Maj Wilder. It dislikes him because of his deserved popularity, and his powers as a public speaker; and it has studiously, for years, treated him with gross unfairness and injustice.—Still Maj. Wilder's friends do not complain of this, nor do they ask the Register to change its course in this respect. Censure, and attempts at depreciation from some quarters, are much to be preferred to praise.

Now, we hesitate not to say that no gentleman of either party, who heard the discussion between Maj. Wilder and Mr. Littlejohn, will endorse the above account of it given by the Register. Certainly, Mr. Littlejohn acquitted himself—not with "*marked* ability"—but he did handle his points ingeniously; and he delivered, what his most attached personal friends would call a passable, respectable speech.—He was listened to with patience and attention, by an audience, the greater portion of whom were Buchanan men; and yet, though there were many Know Nothings present, he received no applause either at the commencement, or during, or at the close of his remarks. Either he spoke very indifferently and presented his points very badly, *or there was no life in his party friends who were present*. The latter is true. "Sam" appeared to be deceased and laid out, and Mr. Littlejohn was preaching his funeral.

When Maj. Wilder rose to reply he was greeted with long and loud applause, which was kept up, at intervals, until he closed. We never heard a more successful, or a more triumphant reply.

The Register has not added to Mr. Littlejohn's reputation as a public speaker, by the above notice.

We saw, in that paper, a few days since, an account of the discussion in Nash between these gentlemen—a great flourish about the "star-spangled banner," &c. We learn that even this incident of the banner, so carefully gotten up by Mr. Littlejohn's friends, was used with overwhelming effect by Maj. Wilder, against Know Nothingism and "Mexican Whiggery;" and that Mr. Littlejohn lost there, as at every other stage of the discussion. As to the *effect* produced by Mr. Littlejohn in Nash, we leave that to be determined by the votes on the 4th of November.

The "true Fire of the Flint."

A few days since, Mr. Pizzini, Confectioner and merchant of this City, received a box of goods from the house of W. M. Tiers & Co., of New York; and on opening it, he found, neatly bundled up, a parcel of *Fremont and Dayton flags*. Mr. Pizzini had not ordered any such articles, nor did he know, until he saw these flags, that he was dealing with a black Republican house. The flags were promptly sent back by Express, with the following letter:

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 29, 1856.

Messrs. M. W. Tiers & Co—*Sirs*—I beg to return the bundle of Fremont and Dayton flags, that was put in the case of goods sent me from your house. Allow me to say, that we have no use, in this portion of the Union, for any such articles, and consequently I have sent them back to you, this day, per Adam's Express. You will be much more benefitted by sending them to Massachusetts than to North Carolina.
Yours,
F. A. PIZZINI.

Electoral Tickets.

We would advise the Democrats in every County to supply themselves with Electoral Tickets in ample time for the election. We will send them to any part of the State, (free of postage,) for seventy-five cents per hundred, three dollars for five hundred, or five dollars per thousand.

It is important that every precinct in the State should be supplied, as the vote will not be counted unless the ten Electors are voted for.

☞ President Pierce left Washington City on Tuesday morning last, on a visit to Concord, N. H. Arrangements have been made to receive him with every demonstration of respect on the line of travel, and at Concord. The insane hatred manifested towards him by the black Republicans of Concord, will not prevent his enthusiastic reception at that place.

☞ We invite attention to the sale of lands by N. E. Cannady, administrator, in our advertising columns. We are informed that these lands are very fertile, and must well repay an investment in them.

Prof. Hedrick, of the University.

As a matter of justice to Prof. Hedrick, we publish to-day what he styles his "Defence" against the charge of being a black Republican. There is not a point made or presented in this "Defence" which could not be triumphantly met and exposed; but surely it cannot be expected of us, or of our correspondent, "An Alumnus," or of any citizen of this State, to *argue* with a black Republican.

The Professor closes his "Defence" with the opinion that "those who prefer to denounce" him, "should at least support their charges by their name." The author of "An Alumnus" is a gentleman of high character, and entirely responsible for whatever he has said, or may say. He is a resident of this place, and his name can be known, if at all necessary.

We adhere to our opinion, recently expressed in the Standard:—*The expression of black Republican pinsons in our midst is incompatible with our honor and safety as a people. That man is neither a fit nor a safe instructor of our young men, who even inclines to Fremont and black Republicanism.*

This is a matter, however, for the Trustees of the University. We take it for granted that Prof. Hedrick will be promptly removed.

Fusion in Pennsylvania.

Read the following from the Pennsylvanian, and see how the friends of Fillmore are playing into the hands of the black Republicans in Pennsylvania:

"Fusion Fremont State Ticket.—Not only are the professed friends of Millard Fillmore, urged by the presses which have his name as a candidate at the head of their columns, to vote for the Fremont Fusion State Ticket in October, but also to vote for the Fremont Union condidates for Congress and the Legislature. The object in this is to endeavor to send aid to Giddings and Burlingame in the House of Representatives, and to elect David Wilmot United States Senator. And yet, with all this aid to the Fremont ticket, these papers pretend to be the friends of Mr. Millard Fillmore!

The union of the Native Americans and Black Republicans, on the Fremont State Ticket, is only a part of the unprincipled affiliation that has been brought about between the antagonist factions. They have formed union tickets for Congress and the Legislature; by carrying the latter, David Wilmot is to be elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. Are honest and true men willing to assist in consummating this iniquitous bargain?—We will not believe it."

☞ The Charleston Mercury comes to us in mourning for the death of one of its editors, Wm. R. Taber, jr., who fell in a duel with Edward Magrath, on Monday afternoon last. The difficulty originated from the publication of communications in the *Mercury*, in reference to the Hon. A. G. Magrath, a candidate for Congress from the Charleston District. The name of the author of the communications was not demanded, but a peremptory challenge was sent and accepted, and, at the third fire, Mr. Taber fell, the ball taking effect in his head. The weapons were pistols, and the distance ten paces.

The surviving editor of the *Mercury* thus speaks of his late associate:

"In the presence of death,—the death of one who has been intimately associated with us for years, and who breathed as true a heart as ever beat on the soil of Carolina,—we bow our heads in sorrow and in suffering, and pass by all considerations of party conflict, in the sense that we have lost a friend, true and tried, and a brother in the hard duties that make up our connection with the public life. It will not be easy to find a braver and more self-sacrificing spirit—it will not be often that the community will be called upon to mourn over the extinction of a more brilliant and generous intellect."

☞ Mr. T. S. Garnett has resigned his place as Engineer and Superintendent of the North-Carolina Railroad, having been appointed Chief Engineer of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. In his letter of resignation, addressed to Mr. President Fisher, he says: "From the experience of the past six months, and the constant increase of business on the Road, I feel confident in expressing the opinion that your Company will be able to pay a dividend of six per cent. for the fiscal year 1857–'8." Mr. Fisher states in his reply that he parts with Mr. Garnett with regret; and he pays a high compliment to his professional ability and fidelity.

☞ The Silver Goblet presented by Capt. W. H. Harrison to his Company, the Oak-City Guards, is on view at the jewelry store of Mr. Chas. H. Thompson. It is a beautiful and massive piece of workmanship, and evinces at once the good taste of Mr. Thompson, and the liberality of the gallant Captain and his high appreciation of his Corps. This goblet will be contended for at target practice to-day (Friday) and will be presented to the successful marksman by H. S. Smith, Esq. The winner will make a decided *hit*.

New Style of Pictures.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. Copeland has removed to the rooms over the Post Office, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. We have seen specimens of his "Color Type" pictures, as he calls them, and they are beautiful.—We believe this style is his own invention, or discovery. It is a Daguerrootype painted in oil, and it is *permanent* and lifelike. Mr. Copeland is a native artist, and deserves success, which his talents will surely win.

☞ The Charlotte Whig thus notices the Cards of Messrs. Osborne and Williamson, published in our last:

"Messrs. Osborne and Williamson.—These gentlemen have thought proper to come out in Cards to the public, stating that they intend voting for Mr. Buchanan. It was our intention to notice their Cards, but we have concluded not to do so, believing that their defection cannot injure our party. They believe the occasion requires them to vote the Democratic ticket, we thing differently, and there we separate. All we ask our friends to do, who have stood firm thus far, *is to wait a few weeks longer, and if such demonstrations are not manifested, as will satisfy them that the position of these two gentleman are untenable, then we will admit we are wrong.*"

We are in a fair way, it seems, to have the aid of the Charlotte Whig also for Mr. Buchanan.

The Weather.—Weather still quite cool, and frost here on Wednesday night. The pea crop is large, and was said to be very promising, but it must have been injured by the frosts. If entirely cut off, the loss will be serious to both "man and beast." It will raise the price of corn from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel.

New York State Fair.—Watertown, Sept. 30.—The entries at the State Fair to-day were much larger than those of last year. The display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine is of the most superb description. The display of engines and machinery of all kinds is very fine. Three printing and lithograph presses are in operation. The dairy and domestic department is excellent.

The Presidential Tour.

New York, Oct. 1.—The President arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. There was no public demonstration.

Springfield, Oct. 1.—The President reached here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was received by a crowd of citizens and welcomed by the Mayor. The President made a brief reply, the crowd cheering alternately for Pierce and Fremont. The President proceeded to Nashua via Worcester, having declined an invitation of political friends to visit Boston.

Re-Nominated.

Boston, Oct. 1.—Linus B. Comins and bully Burlingame, have both been renominated for Congress, by the Americans and Republicans.

What the Democrats of the North say.

The Northern Democratic journals are largely engaged in the important and useful work of demonstrating, by facts and figures, to the people of the free States the ruin that would come upon them in the event of Fremont's election, and the consequent dissolution of the Union. All the Northern Democratic journals that we see, or from which we see extracts in other papers, distinctly declare that the Southern people will not and ought not to submit to the rule and to the measures of the black Republicans.

The Troy (N. Y.) Budget says:

"The disunion of these States is the platform upon which John C. Fremont has taken his stand. He can no more move off nor come down than the Alleghanies can move off or come down. He is fastened there, like an island filled with disease, in the midst of the boiling waves of fanaticism. What a "bad eminence" is his! Look where he stands. He fears—he and his echoes and organs—*to look upon the past*. The sacred memories of the revolution ring like curses in his ears—he will not face them. The names of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Rutledge, Pinckney, Ferguson, Jackson come to him as if he had been guilty of an attempt to murder them—as, indeed, he is guilty of trying to murder their reputation. He looks to the future only. He looks forward to a divided brotherhood of States; to a scattered family of freemen; to a defiled national hearthstone; to a broken covenant; to a mutilated constitution; to a dissolved Union; and, finally, once again, to employ the words of Choate, "*to an unconsecrated and revolutionary banner, from which fifteen stars have been erased or have fallen!*" Disunion has no past!"

We copy the following eloquent and impressive article from the Providence (R. I.) Post:

"The Union is Straining her Fastenings!"—Such is the language of the old line Whigs of Baltimore, in an address to the people: "The Union is straining her fastenings, and calls upon all patriotic citizens to come to her rescue."

Truer words, it is our honest belief, were never spoken. The Union *is* straining her fastenings.—The storm of fanaticism, now wildly raging in sixteen States, threatens to part her fastenings and carry her down.

Our readers will bear us out in saying that we are not an alarmist. We have never threatened fire and sword, nor heeded threats of civil war or disunion from others. We have had faith in the Union—in its stability—and almost in its eternity. We believe, now, that it is destined to stand.

But we do *not* believe that it could long survive the triumph of bitter sectionalism in the election of John C. Fremont. We do not believe that any family can be profitably kept together after the members of it have illustrated their hatred of each other by open acts of hostility.

The question of the continuance of the Union is now reduced to this simple question: Whether the black Republican party, in its avowed hostility to the South, actually represents the North, or a majority of the people of the North? This question will be decided in November.

If it is decided in the affirmative, then we shall say unhesitatingly that the great blow of disunion has been struck. The South will not wait to be "*subjugated.*" It will never trust itself to the tender mercies of a party whose very existence rests upon hatred of its people and hostility to its institutions.

Men of Rhode Island, you may as well look this fact squarely in the face! *No fifteen States of this Union*—northern, southern, eastern, or western—*will ever submit to be governed by sixteen other States, whose triumph has been secured by appeals to prejudices against their institutions and by proclamations of hostility to their citizens!*

Should John C. Fremont take the presidential chair to-day as the representative of the party which placed him in nomination, and which supports him by appeals to sectional feelings and prejudices, he would have to sit there without a single cabinet officer from any southern State! *No man in the South, with a particle of reputation, would dare to accept, or would want to accept, an appointment as one of his advisers!*

Could a President thus circumstanced administer the government thirty days? Could he command the respect of the army or navy thirty hours? Would Congress ever assemble to legislate for the country? With thirty senators and ninety representatives voluntarily absent, what would its legislation be worth? With a cabinet and all the important officers of the government appointed from the North, how long, think you, could that government be sustained?

It is folly to talk at such a time as this of the importance of the Union to the South. So far as maintaining slavery is concerned, the South gains nothing by the Union, if we except the occasional return of a fugitive. Slavery would stand on a firmer basis with the Union dissolved than it does today. It would only have to expatriate its thousands of free negroes, and send them North in a single avalanche, to place itself beyond the reach of internal disaster. This done, the West, following its rivers, would become its ally; and in less than three years, *New England would stand alone—bankrupt and defenceless.*

We are told sometimes that it is not the purpose of Mr. Fremont and his friends to attack the institutions of the South through the machinery of the government. This assurance, sincere or not, is worth nothing. The South knows what the party is, and who its leaders are, and what is the food it lives upon. And it will never wait—*mark our words!*—it will never wait to test the truth of this declaration. It has too much at stake.

We shall not stop here to remark upon the vast importance and value of the Union to Rhode Island. It seems to us that a half-blind fanatic must perceive it. As a manufacturing and commercial State, what could we do alone? What could we do, even in a confederacy of all the free States? What could we do without the South? To say nothing of political and national weakness, what should we be as a commercial and a manufacturing people thus cut off from our best market?

We caution our people again not to be deceived by the syren song of such as would have us believe that the Union cannot be dissolved. The necessity of separation is being forced upon us by the action of the black-republican abolition party. All the South asks to know is, whether that party correctly represents the North. If it does, then it asserts and we believe that the breach has become a fixed fact. To cry peace at such a time is a crime of which we will not be guilty. "The Union is straining her fastenings, and calls upon all patriotic citizens to come to her rescue!"

Pacification of Kansas.—the Latest News.—The following from the St. Louis Republican of the 22d instant will be read with gratification:

"From Kansas.—The steamer David Tatum arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Joseph. She left that port on Wednesday last. At Kansas she took on board about 350 citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri. They were principally from the counties of Howard, Boone, Saline, Cooper, and Franklin. Lawrence was in possession of United States troops, by whom 90 of Lane's men had been made prisoners. Lane fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his ragamuffins, and was in Nebraska.

The train from Jefferson City last evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas. They were passengers on the Aubry, and bring the latest news. From one of them we learn that the whole of Gen. Reid's force had been disbanded, and had returned to their homes. Gov. Geary was at Lecompton with 1,000 United States troops, and determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his orders ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence. The report of Lane and his band having fled to Nebraska is confirmed. They are said to have stolen property sufficient for them to live on during the coming winter, if they can keep together so long.

There was a report last evening that several lives were lost, on each side, at Lawrence, but this is believed to be incorrect. It is very gratifying to hear these tidings, and to know that the violence which has so long prevailed in Kansas is at an end. Gov. Geary began right, and a like firm purpose to preserve law and to punish all offenders against it, will soon make life and property as secure in Kansas as in any State of the Union."

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Snow Hill,	Greene county,	Tuesday, Oct.	7.
Goldsboro',	Wayne "	Thursday, "	9.
Wilson,	Edgecombe "	Friday, "	10.
Kinston,	Lenoir "	Tuesday, "	14.
Jacksonville,	Onslow "	Thursday, "	16.
Trenton,	Jones, "	Friday, "	17.
Newbern,	Craven, "	Saturday, "	18.
Beaufort,	Carteret, "	Tuesday, "	21.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fourth Electoral District.

Messrs. Wilder and Littlejohn, Electors for the 4th District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Franklinton, Franklin Co.,	Friday,	Oct.	10.
Henderson, Granville Co.,	Saturday,	"	11.
Warrenton, Warren Co.,	Tuesday,	"	14.

Other appointments will be made hereafter.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to announce that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people as follows:

Yanceyville,	Caswell,	Tuesday, Sept.	30
Troy,	Montgomery,	Tuesday, Oct.	7
J. J. Leach's Store,	Montgomery,	Thursday, "	9
Patterson's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday, "	11
Warren's Store,	Caswell,	Friday, "	17
Roxboro',	Person,	Saturday, "	18
Jamestown,	Guilford,	Thursday, "	23
Morton's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday, "	25
Carthage,	Moore,	Tuesday, "	28
Pittsborough,	Chatham,	Thursday, "	30

Sixth Electoral District.

Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow-citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Staceyville,	Rockingham	"	Saturday,	Oct.	4
Winston,	Forsythe,	"	Tuesday,	"	7
Spainhour's	Stokes	"	Wednesday,	"	8
East Bend,	Yadkin	"	Thursday,	"	9
Dobson,	Surry	"	Friday,	"	10
Mount Airy,	"	"	Saturday,	"	11
Danbury,	Stokes	"	Tuesday	"	14
Some point in	Stokes	"	Friday,	"	17
" "	"	"	Saturday,	"	18
Gap Civil,	Ashe	"	Tuesday,	"	21
Jefferson,	"	"	Wednesday,	"	22
Some point in	"	"	Thursday,	"	23
Wentworth,	Rockingham	"	Tuesday,	"	28
Ayersville,	"	"	Saturday,	"	1

Seventh Electoral District.

Messrs. Dargan and Waring, the American and Democratic Electors for the 7th district, will address their follow-citizens at the following places:

Monroe, Thursday Oct. 7th; Pelk, in Union, Saturday 11th; Gen. Dargan, Concord, Tuesday 21st; and R. P. Waring, Lincolnton 21st; and Charlotte the 28th.

☞ The Sub-Electors of Johnston County, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Stallings' Depot,	Friday, Oct.	10th
Coats' Muster Ground,	Sat'rday, "	11th
Ingram's " "	Friday, "	17th
Stephens' " "	Satr'day, "	18th

For the Standard.

Meeting of the Citizens.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh was held on Saturday afternoon the 29th inst., to make arrangements for the accommodation of the visitors to our approaching State Fair. Mayor Haywood was called to the Chair; and Mr. P. F. Pescud was, on motion, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in his usual happy manner, and pertinent and animating speeches were made by John C. Partridge, Esq., Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret, and others. The most enthusiastic feeling prevailed, and a general determination was expressed to leave nothing undone that was calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of all who might honor our City with their company on that joyous occasion.

On moton, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Q. DeCarteret, Ira Beckwith, Mills H. Brown, W. L. Pomeroy, Dr. L. S. Perry, Rufus S. Tucker, W. F. Askew, W. E. Alley, James H. Biggs, George T. Cooke, John W. O'Neal, Julius Guion and Thaddeus McGee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the City papers, and all the papers in the State friendly to the State Fair be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Chm'n.
P. F. Pescud, Sec'y.

Death of Judge Toomer.—We regret to hear of the death, at Pittsboro' of Hon. John D. Toomer, a distinguished citizen of this State. Learned, incorruptible, a high-toned gentleman, a profound jurist, an eloquent speaker, and a ready writer, in his death a public loss has been sustained. He was a man of great amiability and goodness of heart, and the buoyancy of his fancy was well set off by the charm of his conversation. With a mind well stored with rich intellectual gifts and acquirements, and an urbanity of disposition which charmed all who came within his influence, Judge Toomer was a fine representative of the old Cape Fear gentleman, "without fear and without reproach"—liberal, generous, brave and courteous.

Judge Toomer was a native of this town, and graduated with distinction at Chapel Hill. Elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in 1818, he resigned his office the year following.—Many years subsequent, he was appointed by the Governor and Council, a Judge of the Supreme Court, but the Legislature not confirming this appointment, he resigned.

In 1831–2, he represented Cumberland county in the Senate.

In 1836, he was again elected a Judge of the Superior Court, and, after holding the office four years, resigned on account of ill health.

For a number of years past he resided at Pittsboro', where he died.

It is for an abler pen, and for one more intimate with the details of his long and useful life, to do justice to his memory. We but announce the fact that a distinguished son of the Cape Fear is no more. Judge Toomer was 72 years of age.

Wil. Herald.

Pennsylvania will do her Duty.—Before the election in Maine was held an intelligent citizen of Philadelphia wrote as follows to the editor of the Portland Argus:

"We expect to lose Maine. I doubt if you appreciate sufficiently there the one terrible truth that *the election of Fremont is, per se, the dissolution of the Union*. It would not merely endanger the Union and leave it doubtful, but this question is now as distinctly before the people as if union or disunion was upon their ballots. In order to elect Fremont, he must receive 149 northern electoral votes. In that event the outlawry of the southern States proclaimed by the sectional convention at Philadelphia will have been confirmed by the northern people, and a political geographical division will have been accomplished. The rest would speedily follow. But, thanks to the steady character of the people of this good old State, they are destined, as I firmly believe, to ward off the danger. Fremont is comparatively so weak that no attempt has yet been made to form a black-republican electoral ticket here. The Americans have formed a Fillmore ticket, and the black republicans are endeavoring to make an arrangement with them; but the attempt, I venture to say, will prove vain. But whether they unite or whether they divide, the result will be the same. Along the frontier counties of the State, bordering on Maryland and Virginia, which would probably be the border counties in case of disunion, very great changes have taken place in our favor."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

New York, Sept. 29.—The Collins steamship *Baltic*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th, has arrived, being four days later than the news by the *Canada*.

European news is quite dull. The Chartists are being revived in England throughout the kingdom. The harvest reports are favorable.

There is nothing of special interest from France and Spain. Gen. Bravet is spoken of as likely to be minister to Washington.

The suspension of Welmore & Co., at Canton, is confirmed. Their liabilities are said to be $30,000 assets ample.

The London *Star* warns the Southern States not to dream of annexation with England.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that there is no doubt but that a Congress will be held at Paris during the coming winter to settle questions arising from the Treaty made at Paris.

Commercial.—Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs firmer. Flour unchanged. Finer qualities of wheat advanced from two to three pence. Corn unchanged. Consols for money 94 a 94⅛.

Western Canal Flour 29 a 31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia the same. Ohio 31 a 33. Wheat—old red 9 a 0½; new do 9 a 9½; old white 8¾ a 10; new 10 a 10½ for yellow and mixed.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Daily News writes:

"All our accounts from Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana are most cheering—could not be better—and if we do not carry all those States by sweeping majorities, our friends are most grossly deceived."

Another Washington correspondent of the same paper writes:

"We have advices from Illinois which settle the question in our favor. One of our friends I saw here to-day, who says he will bet on Illinois giving a larger proportionate majority for the democratic ticket than any State in the Union. The Fremonters are badly frightened; as an evidence of this, we hear that a letter was read at Woodstock, Vermont, from Thaddens, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in which he sorrows over the certain defeat of the fusionists in that State."

The ball is rolling on!

One hundred and seventeen members of the Methodist Church in Pittsburg, who were in favor of Fremont, have come out and repudiated him, and denounced the black-republican party, on the ground that the leaders of the party are aiding and abetting the violence and civil war which now unhappily exist in Kansas.

At a Fremont meeting in Columbiana county, Ohio, a few evenings since, the speaker declared himself in favor of the dissolution of the Union, or something equivalent thereto. After the close of the speech, the chairman and eleven others arose and stated that they could no longer train with the "republican" party; henceforward they should fight under the democratic banner.

Save Seed Corn Carefully.—In remarking upon the failure of the Corn to come up last Spring, we gave as a principal reason that much of the Corn was put up last Fall in an imperfectly dried condition. This fact should be remembered *now*. Not only should extra care be taken to have all Corn designed for planting next Spring thoroughly ripened and dried, but the best ears should be selected.—Those ripening first are quite likely to produce the earliest ripening crop when planted again.

The largest ears should be taken, and these from the most prolific stalks. Those which are perfect, having the kernels well filled out at both ends, should in all cases be chosen.

These matters are quite too often overlooked.—We have known many farmers who have expended five to ten dollars or more per acre in preparing and planting a piece of ground, from which they have gathered scarcely half a crop, simply for want of a shilling's worth of time in selecting and preparing the best seed, and this, in a greater or less degree, is too much the case generally. It is like that other piece of bad economy practiced by multitudes, who send their children to the district school a year, at an expense of thirty to fifty dollars for clothing, teachers, &c., and yet lose half the benefit to be derived simply because they withhold one extra shilling for a suitable book.

We urge every farmer to go over his cornfields himself, as soon as the crop is ripened, and gather out the kind of ears we have indicated, and then either husk and store them away in a dry room, or go back to the old-fashioned plan of stripping dewn the husks, braiding them together so that the seed ears may be hung up in the attic or sother safe, dry place.

A Conspiracy.—No one can doubt who has watched the course of the Black Republicans, that there is a deep-laid scheme for electing Fremont by keeping up the troubles in Kansas. At length facts have confirmed suspicions, and as "murder will out," so has this last design of the abolitionists been confessed in a manner they did not anticipate. The Detroit Free Press relates that a Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, came into that office, supposing it to be a Republican paper. The editor says:

"Without dispelling his illusion, we asked him "if it was probable such a row could be got in Kansas as would subserve the Republican cause and aid the election of Fremont?" He said, "*Yes, that is the intention, and I think we shall succeed;* our plans are well laid and can scarcely fail; we are determined *that the war shall last until November, at whatever cost;* I shall be in Kansas, and I have instructions in my pocket for Col. Lane."—We asked him some other questions, which he answered with singular frankness, disclosing a conspiracy of the Black Republican leaders regarding Kansas more heinous and villainous, we verily believe, that any conspiracy ever before hatched. When we informed him that he had entered the wrong pew—that he was in the office of a Democratic and not of a Black Republican paper—that he had been addressing a Buchanan and not a Fremont man—he was struck dumb with amezement, from which he did not instantly recover. When he did recover, he muttered something inaudibly, and incontinently fled."

From the N. Y. Day Book.

MARRIED.

At Christ Church, Raleigh, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, John A. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, and Minerva Graham, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

In the Masonic Hall in Whiteville, N. C., on Thursday the 18th inst., by Alfred Smith, Esq., Mr. James Register, to Miss Charity Hill, all of Columbus county, N. C. Mr. Register is 59 years old and his wife 65 years old.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 23d Sept., of consumption, Mr. John L. King.

In Franklin County, on the 20th. Miss Margaret A. E. Bridges, in the 19th year of her age.

House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk. R. DON WILSON.
Aug. 28, 1856. 81—swtd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE subscriber will make application at the approaching session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the emancipation of his boy *Sam*, commonly called *Sam Morphis*.
JAMES NEWLIN,
of Alamance.
October 2, 1856. 93—tmL.pd.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF HOLLY SPRINGS High School, in Wake county, will apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation.
October 2, 1856. 93—1m.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS FOR 1856.

ALEX. CREECH AGAIN HAS THE PLEASURE of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and customers for past patronage, and again invites them, and strangers visiting Raleigh, to call and examine one of the largest and most complete assortments of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

he ever had the pleasure of showing, embracing all the latest styles and importations of Ladies Dress Goods, from the lowest price to the finest quality. Also a large lot of goods suitable for men and boy's wear. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Ready-Made Clothing, with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Call and examine for yourselves as I charge nothing to show goods, and if they do not suit, do not buy.

Store 3d door above R. Smith's corner.
ALEX. CREECH.
Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1856. 93—6t.
☞ Age, Advocate and Signal copy six times.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION.

EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MAGICIAN, TOGETHER with his Talented Company, will return and open at Raleigh on the 15th and 16th October, on which occasion they will redouble their efforts to vary the entertainment and answer the applause every where bestowed on them.

There will be a Day Performance on Thursday the 16th at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Tickets 25 cents. No half-price. ☜
October 4, 1856. 91—

GRAPES! GRAPES!!—I HAVE RECEIVED A lot of Hamburg Grapes, the most delicious grapes eaten. Call quick if you want any.
ANTONIO PIZZINI.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1856. 93—sw1t.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—THE next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th inst.
W. W. VASS,
Treasurer & Secretary.
Office R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1856. 93—

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT OF PLEAS and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, made at August Term, 1856, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November next the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and cost due thereon for the year, 1854:

Acres.	By whom listed.	Location.	Valuation.
50	Thomas Wilson, Jr.,	"	$1 19½
210	David Murphey,	Cold Camp,	69½
50	Duncan Maloy for heirs	Arch. McMillan,	16½
150	Malcom Baxter,	Raft Swamp,	2 51
209	Neil A. Graham,	Big Marsh,	1 72
334	Dougald McDougald,	Juniper,	1 81½
223	Alex'r McVicker,	Rockfish,	1 94½
250	August Love,	Lumber River,	5 45
150	James McMillan,	Beaverdam,	74¾
268	Lauchlin McKay,		1 92
50	Nathan Jones,	Bear Swamp,	99
250	Rachael Lockler,	Juniper Swamp,	2 24
80	Little Lockler,	" "	1 10
82	James M. Basley,	Lees Branch,	1 16½
55	Daniel W. Graham,	" "	1 21
27½	Jesse Jones,	" "	8½
50	Samuel Lockler, Jr.,	" "	1 02
180	John C. Lockler,	Bear Swamp,	1 60
180	Paschal Caddell,	Shocheel,	1 60
157	Miles D. McJernis,	"	1 55
124	Neill Baker,	West of Ashpoles Swamp,	41¼
118	Alex. Bass,	" " "	40
300	John B. Williams,	Mason Bond,	1 52
400	Alex. Bird,	Ashpole Swamp,	1 32
50	Lewis D. Cox,	Hasey Swamp,	2 89½
100	Josiah Herring,	West flower's swamp,	1 19½
1300	Thomas Lambert,	Indian "	4 29
60	Goodwin Britt,	Bear Branch,	1 86
100	Thomas D. Collins,	Hay's Swamp,	1 36
84	Harmon Cox,	Big Branch,	1 45
73	Eli W. Pease,	Jacob's Swamp,	2 27
218	Davis Ivy,	Lumber Branch,	1 87½
1 lot	James C. Davis,	Floral College,	3 20
130	William M. Neill,	Lumber River,	43¼
431	John Israel, Jr.,	" "	1 34
110	J. W. Townsend,	Bear Swamp,	1 39½
240	Samuel Spivy,	Cowpen Swamp,	1 39½

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.
Lumberton, Sept. 27, 1856. 1153—w3t.

Valuable Land and Negroes for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of Dorris Cannady, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 21st day of October next, that valuable tract of land on which the deceased lived, lying in the counties of Wake and Granville, on both sides of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining the lands of Willie Mangum and others, about twelve miles from Franklinton Depot, and some three miles from P. S. Rogers' store, containing upwards of 1000 acres.

There is plantation sufficient to work 15 or 20 hands to an advantage, a great portion of which is most excellent low-grounds. Said land is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat and oats. There are about 300 acres in original growth, which is very fertile, much the greater portion of which is most excellent tobacco land.—Said tract of land will be divided into four tracts of about 260 acres each, and sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security—the title not made until the purchase money is paid. Possession given when the terms of sale are complied with.

Mr. Alpheus Cannady is on the land, and will show it to any person who may wish to purchase. Will be sold at the same time and place three Negroes, one man and two women, household and kitchen furniture, and all the crop and stock of every description. Among the stock are some very fine beef cattle.

A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums of four dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Under four dollars, cash.
N. E. CANNADY, Adm'r.,
With the Will annexed.
Sept. 28, 1856. 91—td.

THE COLOR TYPE,
A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.

CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a "*sun picture.*"

Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.
So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay*

P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.
☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

PURSUANT TO A DECRETAL ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, will be offered at public auction on the premises, on the 28th day of November next, the land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot No. 146, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart formerly resided, situated on Fayetteville and Wilmington streets.—The lot will be divided into five equal parts, each having about 30 feet on Fayetteville street and extending back to Wilmington street. The sum of $2,532 60, to be assessed in equal sums from the purchaser of each lot, will be required to be paid in cash, and the residue of the purchase money, bonds, with interest from date, payable in six months with two good sureties. E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.
October 2, 1856. 91—td.

FLOUR WANTED.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR FURNishing the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, with Flour for the present session.—The quantity wanted will be about eight barrels a month. The flour must be the best quality of Family Flour, with the privilege of returning any that may not be of that quality. Address W. D. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.
Principal N. C. Inst for D. & D. & B.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—sw5t.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
(Introductory and Representative,)
Appleton's Building, 346, Broadway, New York.

PRINCIPALS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES CAN obtain competent Teachers, whose social feelings harmonize with those amongst whom they are called to labor. Teachers wishing situations should apply at the Institute. Parents can consult, gratuitously, a register of First Class Schools. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—sw2tpd.

OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTING BRUSHES.—The undersigned beg to announce that they are continuing the manufacturing of—and are prepared to fill orders, to any extent for—the different varieties of Plain and Fancy Colored Brushes, upon the most favorable terms for cash, or approved credit. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade.
L. G. HANSEN, & CO.,
176 Front street, New York.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—sw4t.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.—THREE COUPON Bonds of the State of North-Carolina. Apply to
W. H. JONES,
Cash'r Br. Bk. Cape Fear.
Sept. 11, 1856. 85—sw3t.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, Sept. 9th, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.
84—sw3m.

Land for Sale near Raleigh.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE, UPON reasonable terms, a tract of Land known as PAOLI, lying on the Hillsborough road, about two miles from the State House, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. There are two handsome building sites on the tract, and the lands have been well manured and produce good crops. They will also sell two tracts of Wood Land, lying in the same neighborhood, between three and four miles from the city; one containing seventy-five and three-fourth acres,—the other forty-five and one-half acres.

If these lands are not before disposed of by private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, upon a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and the title be reserved until the payment of the purchase money.
ROBERT B. GILLIAM,
T. BROWN VENABLE, } Execut's of R.
JAMES McKIMMON, } Kingsbury.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 89—swtd.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and confinement, in any jail, so that we can get him, of our NEGRO MAN, SOWELL, aged about twenty-one years. Said negro is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. J. Terrell's, where he has a wife. He jumped off the cars near Weldon, about the 1st of January last.
D. J. SOUTHERLAN,
L. A. POWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1856. 90—sw1m.

PRINTER'S WANTED.—ONE OR TWO GOOD Compositors can obtain immediate employment by applying to this office. None but good steady hands need apply.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

..ed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress

TURKEY

Constantinople, three thousand five hundred dollars

HANSEATIC, AND FREE CITIES

Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars

II CONSULS

GREAT BRITAIN

Liverpool, and London, each, seven thousand five hundred dollars
Melbourne, four thousand dollars
Hong Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars
Glasgow, three thousand dollars
Mauritius, and Singapore, each, each, two thousand five hundred dollars
Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica, Deods, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton and Turk's Island, each, two thousand dollars
Prince Edward's islynd, one thousand dollars

FRANCE

Havre, six thousand dollars
Paris, five thousand dollars
Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars
Bordeaux, two thousand dollars
La Rochelle, and Lyons, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

RUSSIA

Moscow, Odessa, Revel, and St Petersburg, each, two thousand dollars

SPAIN

Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each two thousand five hundred dollarc
San Juan (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars
Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, one thousand five hundred dollars

AUSTRIA

Trieste, two thousand dollars
Vienna, one thousand five hundred dollars

PRUSSIA

Aix la Chappelle, two thousand five hundred dollars

CHINA

Canton, and Shanghai, each, four thousand dollars
Fouchou, three thousand five hundred dollars
Amoy, and Ningpo, each, three thousand dollars

TURKEY

Beyrout, and Smyrna, each, two thousand dollars
Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars

NETHERLANDS

Rotterdam, two thousand dollars
Amsterdam, one thousand dollars

BELGIUM

Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars

PORTUGAL

Funchal, and Oporto, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

DENMARK

St Thomas, four thousand dollars
Elsineur, one thousand five hundred dollars

SARDINIA

Basle, two thousand dollars
Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars

SICILIES

Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each, one thousand five hundred dollars
Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars

BAVARIA

Munich, one thousand five hundred dollars

TUSCANY

Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars

WURTEMBURG

Stuttgardt, one thousand five hunred dollars

HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES

Bremen and Hamburg, each, two thousand dollars

BARBARY STATES

Taegiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each, three thousand dollars

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, six thousand kollars
Pernambuco two thousand dollars

MEXICO

Vrea Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars
Acapulco, two thousand dollars

PERU

Callso, three thousand five hundred dollars

CHIL.

Valparaiso, three thousand dollars

BUENOS AYRES

Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars

NICARAGUA

San June del Sur, two thousand dollars

NEW GRENADA

Aspinwall two thousand five hundred dollars
Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars

VENEZUELA

Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Honolulu, four thousand dollars
Lahaina, three thousand dollars

III COMMERCIAL AGENTS

NICARAGUA

San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND

Port au Prince, two thousand dollars
St Domingo (city) one thousand five hundred dollars

SCHEDULE C.

I CONSULS

GREAT BRITAIN

Capetown, and Falkland Islands, each, one thousand dollars

AUSTRIA

Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars

PRUSSIA

Stettin, one thousand dollars

TURKEY

Candia, one thousand dollars

NETHERLANDS

Batavia, one thousand dollars

PORTUGAL

Fayal, and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each, seven hundred and fifty dollars

DENMARK

Saint Croix, seven hundred and fifty dollars

SARDINIA

Spezzia, one thousand dollars

GREECE

Athens, one thousand dollars

MUSCAT

Zanzibar, one thousand dollars

BRAZIL

Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande, each, one thousand dollars

MEXICO

Matamoras, Mexico, (city,), and Tamgico, each, one thousand dollars
Paso del Norte, and Tabasco, each five hundred dollars

PERU

Paita, and Tumbez, each, five hundred dollars

CHILI

Talcahuano, one thousand dollars

NEW GRENADA

Carthagena, and Sabanillo, each, five hundred dollars

HONDURAS

Omoa, one thousand dollars

ECUADOR

Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars

BOLIVIA

five hundred dollars

URUGUAY

Montevideo, one thousand dollars

SOCIETY ISLANDS

Tahiti one thousand dollars

NEW ZEALAND

Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars

NAVIGATORS' ISLAND

Apia, one thousand dollars

FEJEE ISLADNS

Lanthola, one thousand dollars

II COMMERCIAL AGENTS

PORTUGAL

St Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) one thousand dollars

LIBERIA

Monrovia, and Gaboon, each, one thousand dollars

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND)

Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars
Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars

RUSSIA IN ASIA

Amoor river, one thousand dollars

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules B and C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no consul general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B, shall, while he holds his office, be interested in or transact, any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from or within the post, place, or limits of his consulate, or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through the agency of any other person; and if appointed after this act shall take effect, he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition; and if appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, he shall, within such reasonable time as the President shall prescribe, enter into a new official bond with such stipulation as a condition thereof; and if any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, shall violate such prohibition, he shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States, equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in said Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul general, or consul, or commercial agent or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul general, consul, or commercial agent and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions shall be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and such prohibition shall be applicable to all consuls general, but not to any consul or commerical agent not embraced in said Schedule B, except as hereinafter authorized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China and with such duties, as he may think propor

SEC 7. And be it further enacted, That the President be and is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitle to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum to be determined by the President; and to assign such pulpils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as he may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and bp him laid before the President

SEC 8. And it further enacted, That no person appointed, after this act shall take effect, to any such office as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall be entitled to compensation for his services therein, except from the time when he shall reach his post, and enter upon his offiical duties, to the time when he shall cease to hold such office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving his instructions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when appointed, and his post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of his official service, for which he shall in all cases be allowed and paid, except as he einafter mentioned, and no person shall be deemed to hold any such office after his successor shall be appointed and actually ecter upon the duties of his office at his post of duty, nor after his official residence at such post shall have terminated if not so relieved; but no such allowance or payment shall be made to any oonsul general, consul or commercial agent, contemplated by the fourth section of this act, or to any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, for the time so occupied in receiving instructions, or in such transit as aforesaid; nor shall any such officer, as is referred to in this section, be allowed compensation for the time so occupied in such transit, at the termination of the period of his official service, if he shall have resigned, or been recalled therefrom for any malfeasance in his office.

SEC 9. and be it further enacted, That when to any diplomatic office held by any person there shall be superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum, of the amount allowed by this act for such superadded office; and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limitted by the terms thereof, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office so limited, and no longer.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as charge d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by this act for a charge d'affairs, at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any consular officer shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to perform diplomatic functions in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate allowed by this act for a secratary of legation in such country

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, Thatno consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplomatic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in with, or to the government or country to which he shall be appointed, or any other country or government, when there shall be in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functinns therein, nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, appointed before and retained in office after this act shall take effect, shall, without unnecessary delay, and every such officer appointed after this act shall take effect shall, before he receives his commission or enters on the duties of his office, enter into a bond with the United States with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall proscribe, conditioned for the true and faitoful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to hands of any other person to his use as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent; and in the cases of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents embraced in Schedule B, such bond shall contain by way of further condition, the stipulation required by the fifth section of this act; and all such bonds shall be deposited with the Secreeary of the Treasury, and in no case shall the penalty of such bond be less than the annual compensation allowed to the officer entering into such bond; and the President shall be authorized to require a new or additional bond from any such consul general, or commercial ageur, in like form and in such penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in amount, as he shall prescribe whenever, in his opinion, the public good shall require it

[TO BE CONTINUED]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st Sept., 1856:

Avery, G H	Jones, Wm F
Adams, James M	Jordon, Matthew
Adner, Ava	
Adams, Mrs Stephen	Kieth Annie
Adams, A	King, Miss Martha
Blalock, Hugh or John	Levy, Henry
Baxter, R P 2	Lynn, W M
Bowles, Thos G	Lynn, Zachariah J
Brister, Patrick	Lassater, Elizabeth
Brown, Hon Bedford	Lee, Mrs Mary J
Barker, Thomas	Lynn, W M & Bro 2
Beatty, Wm J	
Beckham, John H	Miller, Mrs Sarah
Burrows, Mary G D	Morgan, Mrs Catharine
Beasley, W H	McCullers, Miss Sophrana
Burgess, W W	Mangum, L H
Brown, Jason P	McDevett, C C
Bond, J M	Mitchener, Miss Martha A
Brady, John	Moore, G B
Bishop, Geo W	Morris Wm
Broadwell, P W	Matcher, Robt
Bosby, Logan	Mirer, W V J
Baker, Miss Martha	
Belvin, Vick	Neal, Miss A P
	Nevel, Jesse P
Cope, Isaiah	Nixon, W C
Cox, Nathan	
Creach, P	Pettiford, Albert
Cole, James M	Ponton, Miss Emily P
Corbett, Warren	Perry, Col Robt
Coley, Edmund	Pearson, Emily
Chadwick, S W	Parsons, L L
	Pollard, Caswell
Dibble, C B	Peace, George
Davis, F M	Parker, J C
	Parke, Mrs Ann B
Evans, Miss Nancy	Pulliam, J L
Exum, Miss Rebecca	
	Raburn, Miss Martha
Ferrand, Eugene 2	Rogers, Miss Rebecca
Faucett, Henry M	Rose, Wm J
Frensley, J L	Ryals, John A
Freeman, Nathan B	Rowland, Mrs Isabella
	Rodman, Wm B
Grissom, Willie	
Griffin, Wm 2	Stewart, Chas D
Griffice, J W	Sorrell, Matthew
Grady, D J	Sater, Elihu
Griffin, Q A	Smith, Henry
Green, D F	Stone, David L F
Griffin, J	Smith, H B & Co
Gill, David	Shields, A R
	Shirlock, Robt
Haygood, E B	Smith, R W
Herrin, Sarah H	Stevens, Lavinea
Hayworth, W D	Smith, Miss Artelia C
Hunter, J Beverly	Styres, Abram or his heirs
Henderson, Franklin	Stanly, Hon Edward
Harrison, Moses B	Stephens, Joseph
Hiss, Angelina	
Hodge, Mrs. Educy A	Taylor, James
Hunt, Wm	Tilly, John
Harrison, Chas H	
Hinton, Miss Angerora 2	Utley, Miss Martha
Howe, John W	
Hutchinson, Wm T	Walker, Rev N P
Herndon, Lesley	Wilkins, S B
Hill, Nelson	Weathers, Mrs M E
Herald, Ed Rellgious	Williams, Mrs Sallie
Haize, J	Watson, Andrew
Hayes, Mrs Anna P	Whitehurst, Mrs Amanda R
Harrison, Mr H	Woodrow, James
	Whitaker, Mr (Bookseller)
Johnson, C	Williams, T V 6
Jones, Wm 2	Williams, Thos O 41
Jones, B	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1856. 85—4w

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEparately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*,) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*,) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (*here insert the name*,) of (*name the town*,) in the State of (*name the State*,) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement*,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class*,) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*,) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class*,) amounting to (*here write the amount in words*.)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule*,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency*,) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder to sign his name.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor*,) of (*name the town*,) and State of (*name the State*,) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.*,) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantor*]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No.	Cl'ss No.
1—Bricks	12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak plank	17—Hardware
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned	18—Stationery
7—Lime	19—Firewood
8—Cement	20—Hay
9—Gravel and sand	21—Provender
10—Slate	22—Charcoal
11—Iron and nails	25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

Class No.	Cl'ss No.
1—Bricks	12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yell'w-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber	17—Hardware
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Gravel and sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.	23—Packing
	25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

Class No.	Cl'ss No.
1—Bricks	16—Ship chandlery
2—Stone	17—Hardware
3—Yellow-pine	18—Stationery
5—Hard wood	20—Hay and straw
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.	21—Provender
7—Lime, hair, &c.	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
9—Gravel and sand	25—Iron-work and castings
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	26—Machinery and tools
12—Steel	28—Lightning conductors
14—Files	29—Diving-bell
15—Paints, oils, and glass	

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No.	Cl'ss No.
1—Bricks	12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard-wood timber	17—Hardware
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	19—Firewood
9—Gravel and sand	20—Hay and straw
10—Tin	21—Provender
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	22—Charcoal
	23—Belting, packing, and hose
	26—Machinery.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No.	Class No.
1—Clothing	9—Hardware
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.	10—Iron and nails
3—Provisions	11—Paints, oil, and glass
4—Groceries	12—Files
5—Dry goods	13—Lumber
6—Bread, &c.	14—Provender
7—Tobacco	15—Firewood
8—Chandlery	16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No.	Cl'ss No.
1—Bricks	13—Pig iron
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber	17—Hardware
7—Lime and hair	18—Stationery
8—Cement	19—Firewood
9—Sand and gravel	20—Hay and straw
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	21—Provender
12—Steel	22—Charcoal
	23—Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

Class No.	Class No
1—Bricks,	14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, and glass
3—Yellow-pine,	16—Ship chandlery
5—Black-walnut boards,	17—Hardware
6—White-pine	18—Stationery
7—Lime	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,	23—Belting and packing.
12—Steel	

PENSACOLA.

Class No.	Class No
1—Bricks	14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber	16—Ship chandlery
4—Yellow-pine lumber	17—Hardware,
5—Hard-wood timber and lumber,	18—Stationery
6—White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber	19—Firewood
7—Lime	20—Hay
9—Cockle shells	21—Provender
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	22—Charcoal
12—Steel	23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
	24—Cop'er and composition nails
	26—Iron castings.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or can ceiled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty, per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satifactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 115—w4w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
38—

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents*.

BY
EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B
Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.
Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

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150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States, THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.
July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.
August 19, 1856. 79—tf

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.
July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.
July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.

OUR ACTING PARTNER (Mr. FINCH) HAVING determind to embark in other pursuits, the proprietors of the Union Hotel, Clarksville, offer that property for sale privately.

Only a brief description of the property will be necessary to attract the notice of those unacquainted with it. The buildings are large and ample for an extensive business, consisting of a large three story brick BUILDING, entirely new, on Main street, beside other buildings in the rear. The stables are new and complete, and the whole premises in good order, in fact are almost entirely new, and in a complete state of preparation for immediate use. The purchaser will be at no expense of refitting and repairing. The location is central to the business of Clarksville, and it is the only Hotel convenient to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, which terminates here.

The proprietor might pretty well monopolise the business of the town, getting the full benefit of the travel on the Railroad, of visitors going to and returning from Buffalo Springs, and of all visitors and travellers through the place, beside having a large number of yearly boarders.

It would be unnecessary to detail all the advantages of this property. It is universally regarded by those acquainted with it as the best tavern property anywhere in this section, and any gentleman desiring to embark in this pursuit, cannot fail to *make money* by the investment. Its past career warrants this, without looking to its inevitable future prospects.

Beside the immediate town property, the subscribers have adjoining the town and above the ferry, a small tract of the most valuable RIVER LOW GROUNDS, which they will sell separately or along with the Hotel. This land is as rich as the richest Roanoke bottoms, is free from overflow, and being the only low grounds adjoining the town, will be immensely valuable to any judicious proprietor. The tract comprises *seventy-nine and a half acres.*

This property offers rare inducements to Hotel keepers, and any man wishing to do such business can *make money largely.*

Terms will be accommodating and satisfactory.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
August 25, 1855. 80—sw4w.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.

Exclusively at Wholesale by

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK embracing
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices. Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
PETERSBURG, VA.
August 26, 1856. 81—swtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---WAKE County.—In Equity.—Bank of the State of North-Carolina ane others vs. Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee, and others

Whereas, the complainants in the above cause have heretofore filed their bill of complaint against Dan'l G. Fowle, Trustee and others, and it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of Equity for Wake county, that James M. Benedict, James F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina; this, therefore, is to notify the said James M. Benedict, Jas. F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, defendants in the above entitled cause, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for said county, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand, this 16th August, 1856.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
Aug. 18, 1856. 78—w&swtds
☞ Register copy

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.
Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.
The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.
Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.
Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.
Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.
Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 1, 1856. 82—

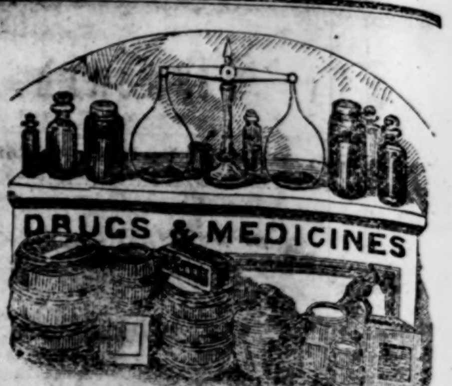
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS D. HENRY,
Attorney at Law.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

Town Property for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT IN the City of Raleigh, situated on the corner of Martin and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk from the market and one square west of Fayetteville street. The cite is a convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently central for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

W. WHITAKER, SR.
Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 88—1m.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S H ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counseilor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by Said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.
Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M
September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LARGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention.

T. P. DEVEREUX.
Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—swtf.

☞ The Tarboro' Southerner, the Norfolk Herald, the Salisbury Banner, the Milton Chronicle, the Richmond Enquirer, the Charleston Courier, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, the New Orleans Picayune, the State Register, Montgomery, (Ala.) the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, will copy twice a week till the 27th Oct., and forward bill to this office.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair; and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
89—swt140.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.
GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Sept. 23, 1856. 115—w6w.